

HOME AND ABROAD.

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The German Government Calls a New Reichstag—The Coal Famine in the East—Strikes, Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grant and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—A large mass of the upper table rock overlooking the Niagara rapids fell on Thursday. The falling of the rock in his case has been denied. It is said that General Sherman has written a racy letter to Blaine. A tie-up on the Broadway (N. Y.) railroad is threatened. From 700 to 800 cases of measles occur weekly in New York. A friend of Dr. McGlynn declares the latter is in no way responsible for George's utterances in his behalf. Lorillard's tobacco operatives struck yesterday. Four murderers were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. The steamer *Thetis* is to start soon for Arctic waters or Alaska. Great suffering has already resulted from the coal handlers' strike. John Swigert suddenly choked to death in Louisville on Wednesday without apparent cause. The Senate yesterday adopted the conference report on the interstate commerce bill, by a vote of 15 to 43. Silver in New York, 102.

FOREIGN.—It is believed that Russia is premeditating a movement toward Afghanistan. The German Reichstag yesterday voted down the Government army bill, and Bismarck promptly dissolved that body. There is talk in London of Gladstone soon taking office again. A riot by London Socialists was speedily suppressed yesterday. A lively election contest occurred in Kerry yesterday.

PACIFIC COAST.—Rain fell in Shasta county yesterday. Judge Hunt has decided in favor of the defendants in the suit against the Central Pacific and others for an accounting in the matter of the California Pacific Railroad lease. Building continues active at Paso Robles. Joseph W. Merrill and Addison Green, two horse thieves, have been captured in Utah, the former being fatally shot. A soldier named Dike, at Fort Duchesne, U. T., was lately killed by a fall from a horse.

A GLANCE AT SOME ESSAYISTS OPPOSED TO HENRY GEORGE'S UNPENSABLE THEORIES.

It is quite frequently urged by a respected contemporary that Henry George is right "in the main," but that in some things he goes too far. To just what particular point he proceeds correctly before he begins to pass beyond the boundary of right and reason, has not been clearly stated by this friend of Mr. George's doctrines. Of one thing, however, we are assured by this same authority, nor is there any reason to doubt it, that Mr. George was not the originator of his theory. Precisely as true is it that neither was the lamented journalist to whom it is credited. It is an idea that had its birth far back of the generation in which that intelligence was manifest. The doctrine that all value is the creation of labor is very old. La Fontaine preached that it was the source of all wealth. Hesiod, the Greek poet, compared "idlers" to "the drones which eat up the fruit of the bees of labor." But, as De Laveleye has said, "labor is man's action on nature, to the end to satisfy his wants, and value is a relation between the physical properties of things on the one hand, and men's needs, on the other. The value of things is not determined by the labor employed in their production, for many things of the same value cost very unequal amounts of labor. * * * The real basis of a thing's value is its utility—the uses to which it can be put."

Mr. George advances the old idea that the State should possess all land, applying the rents thereof to the wants of the needy. As he says: "Nature gives wealth to labor, and to nothing but labor. There is and can be no article of wealth but what labor has gained by making it, or searching for it, out of the raw material which the Creator has given us to draw from." If this is true, then, as Mr. Scudder, a recent essayist, puts it, private property in land is unjustifiable, and so the doctrine "leads down to chaos. * * * Give us once the nationalization of the land, and we must then follow the footsteps of the Anarchist and the Nihilist to a lower deep." Transmute the doctrine into the rule of the law, and the disposition to be of the needy would be irresistible.

Mr. George supposes the case of but one man in the world, and concludes he could have no more wealth than he made and saved. In fact, he would have no wealth at all, because he could exchange nothing; so value in use is not always the creation of labor. Mr. Scudder puts this case: "Let a mechanic, to test the dogma that value is created by labor, 'make no contract for his remuneration before completing his work. Let him make whatever he chooses, and call on the world to come and buy his product at a price fixed by the amount of labor he has expended upon it. Will his appeal bring customers? Will he not find that his ability to exchange the article which he has made for money, or anything else, depends solely upon its adaptability to the wants of some one, and not at all upon the labor which he has expended upon it?' Labor, then, is not the sole factor in production, but nature is an equal one. The factor, then, that may be applied to the natural condition of the thing for its improvement or modification, is itself a thing to be bought and sold. Collins, the Belgian socialist, having proposed this problem, 'a naked man and a planet,' to show that all wealth is the creation of labor, Scudder solves it thus: "If the planet is as naked as the man, the solution would be a dead man and a planet."

The best, and what we deem indisputable, definition of production, is formulated by De Laveleye, "nature, labor and capital." Thus, the agriculturist's arms are labor, the soil nature, the implements used, and manures applied, capital; the first two precede and create the latter. And this simple illustration clearly demonstrates the natural harmonious relations between labor and capital, and which are only disturbed by such fallacious doctrines as Mr. George advances, and the shortsightedness of some men who believe the order of nature can be reversed or broken up with benefit.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, a modern essayist, whose reasoning has commanded uni-

versal respect, follows the French political economist, changing only the order of statement, and giving land, capital and labor as the three factors of production, and which, when in hearty co-operation, always keep starvation one year distant. This writer flatly pronounces George's premises to be without foundation and his conclusions without warrant, and adopts and proves Bastiat's statement to be true, that in proportion to the increase of capital, the absolute share (of the product) falling to capital is augmented, but the relative share is diminished, while the relative share of labor is increased both absolutely and relatively." This same writer shows by irrefutable statistics that no people gain their bread by so little exertion of human labor as the people of this country, and that the wage rate increases.

Mr. George's theory put into practice, we believe, would be communism that would have all things in common, destroy self-interest and thus make the indolent equal sharers with the industrious. Long before Mr. George, or any of his contemporaries, it was claimed as he holds, that rent absorbs wealth, therefore landlords grow rich; therefore the remedy is to deprive the landlord of his power to collect rent by making society, as an organization of human units, the administrator of the land. As Mr. Mallock so clearly pointed out, "the man who pays rent is poorer, but only relatively," and how much poorer depends upon many conditions. When the rent-payer by his labor expended on the property of another realizes \$1, and pays one-quarter of it for the use of the capital for the property is the hired tool of his labor—he is three-quarters richer, but Henry George in so many words says, increased value of the rented land, proportionately to the increase of productive power, results in rent absorbing the increased production—a statement wholly at variance with the experience of men, yet it is the basis for all the old theories upon which he founds the claim of an original plan, for the attainment of a state of perfect justice in the division of the results of man's application of labor to natural things.

The practical answer to Mr. George's theory that poverty increases on one hand, in exact ratio with the augmentation of wealth on the other, is disproved by the statisticians, who show the laboring classes to be better conditioned than ever before; the middle property classes, home owners, more numerous than ever, and both proportionately to the increase of the numbers of the very rich.

Mr. Nimmo is the latest—within a few days—to prove this to be true. Only a little more than a hundred years ago the peasant class of Europe was in a condition of misery comparable to which their present state is that of affluence. In the time of Louis XIV., La Bruyere compared the French peasantry to wild animals, scorched, chained to the earth and scarcely human; living on black bread, water and roots—conditions known now in France only traditionally. But under society recognizing land property rights, the conditions have grown constantly better, until the peasantry of France has become its right arm. If the doctrine is sound that one man has no right to the particular spot of soil he has won by labor, let the answer be made to Mallock what right has a body of men to it, "how does a nation, as against the rest of the world, differ from a landlord as against the rest of his nation?" The consideration of recent essays upon these topics might be extended almost indefinitely; the sum of the reading of the literature of the subject shows seven-tenths of it to antagonize Henry George, and all of it to strip him of the claim of originality for his utopian and fallacious, not to say absurd, theories.

AN IMPORTANT STEP IN LEGISLATION.

Two bills have been introduced in the Legislature providing for the establishment of a Boys' Reform School. The text of these bills have not yet been examined, but whatever they may be they open the way to needed action which it is to be hoped will be taken, but with great caution. No such measure should be adopted until the whole subject has been intelligently presented to the Legislature. Fortunately this can be done with comparative ease. The literature of the subject is copious, and it has all been gone over and digested by the Penological Commission. An active committee can readily grasp all the testimony on the subject in a fortnight of time, for the experience of other States and countries has all been placed of record. In addition, the Commission referred to has, on its own account, secured from skilled managers of juvenile reformatories a great deal of original testimony, which, of course, can be commanded by the Legislature.

The danger in legislation of this kind of going wrong is all in the liability to tread old paths, because they are old. Nothing is better settled than this, that the earlier ideas about reform schools were wrong, and that the most recent experience is utterly at variance with the old notions. For instance, the Industrial School at San Francisco, by its failures, has been made a demonstration of the error of clothing laundries for reform, in semi-penal regalia. Nothing tends more certainly to defeat the purposes of juvenile reform than to brand the boy at the outset as a social outcast. The true principle upon which to proceed is to blot out the lad's past of error, by not acquainting the world with it. That is to say, the boy is so treated that he is enabled to grow out of his past, leave it completely behind him, lose his identity of relation to it. But this cannot be done if he is imprisoned and marked indelible. Such methods only serve to confirm in evil ways. In short, it is scarcely possible to determine whether reform has been achieved by the conduct of man or boy in prison. Contact with the world; repose in the ability of the ward to resist temptation under exposure; the placing in him of trust; the imposition upon him of his own reform; the teaching of the lessons of self-help—these are the true methods. This is accomplished by putting the boys in homes, trades, useful vocations, far away from the surroundings in which the State found them originally. Upon this principle the Boys' Aid Society of San Francisco proceeds, and with eminent success.

In at least one State of the Union the semi-penal, or half-prison, half-industrial

home method has been abandoned. For it there has been substituted what may be called the apprentice plan, for lack of a better term. Juvenile offenders gathered by the State are not herded together, but divided into small groups. Each of these are put into a sort of cottage home at the central station, where the best substitute for parental control and discipline is employed. Just as soon as the taste, disposition and "natural bent" and capacity of the child can be fairly determined, he is taken by the State's agent, who must be possessed of the broadest humane instincts, and have all the qualities that distinguish the kindly, firm and fatherly disciplinarian—and placed in a home, to be taught some useful industry. Here he is removed from all old associations, inspired with new hopes, and encouraged to new endeavor. The State through its agent keeps an eye upon him and visits him; he is corresponded with, required to report regularly and frequently to the agent, and is made fully aware that retrogression or rebellion means a loss of the opportunity afforded him, severe punishment and possible confinement in a prison for offenders. Experience has proved that 95 per cent. of boys thus treated turn out well, grow up to good citizenship, and are utterly free from the brand of the so-called "Industrial School." Where lads prove incorrigible, cannot be trusted to be sent away, or encouraged in self-helpfulness, they are returned to, or originally kept in an industrial central semi-prison, and the best made of them that is possible. Above all the gross error of the San Francisco Industrial School is avoided, the putting together of all classes, the throwing into one human herd of known thieves by heredity and mere unfortunate lads; hardened offenders and the youth whose misfortune has been the home of intemperance and misuse; the human gutter-rat, and the boy who has done a single wrong; tyros in crime, and the naturally vicious; the timid and those in whom the animal predominates, and so on.

Perhaps the very safest and best plan upon which any legislation could proceed in California at present, would be the providing of the means in the first place, and in the second place investment of a proper commission of men and women with ample power to establish and enforce such a system as their careful examination of all experiences may deem best. If such a delegation of authority can possibly be made under the Constitution, it would be wiser far than to attempt by first legislation to make out a method of procedure for the prevention of crime in, and the reclamation of criminally inclined and apparently unmanageable boys.

However viewed there is one thing all must agree is settled; that it is the very best economy on the part of the State to prevent crime by reforming youths, who, without care and restraint, will certainly become criminal charges upon the State. In other words, it is easier and cheaper to make a good citizen out of a boy at the plastic age when his character may be molded for life, than to attempt to check crime by punishing the mature criminal.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

It is simply impossible to believe that it is seriously contemplated by any legislators to carry the tyranny of the caucus into matters of general legislation. Political bosses, rumor has it, have conceived such a scheme, and by control of a majority of a party caucus, hope to hold legislation by the throat, and be enabled to grade at will upon any measure from which the slightest possible "bottle" can be squeezed. If it is for a moment conceded that even fourteen legislators will sell their souls to any such infamous scheme, it will amount to this, that fourteen men propose to command the entire legislation of the State, and thus utterly destroy for one session of the Legislature the representative principle. Such a conspiracy would be against public policy, and as its practical working would be early manifest, the power of the law could be invoked for exposition of the scheme and its due punishment. It would amount to nothing more or less than bribery, and thus be amenable to penal laws. But if fourteen men should concert to carry out such fraud, can the belief be entertained for a moment that the remaining members of the caucus would consent to be bound by its rules, and thus passively play into the hands of the conspirators? To assume that they would, is to brand the entire twenty-six as unscrupulous and dishonest. Now we know some of these gentlemen—a portion of whom have openly denounced the rumored scheme—whose votes rumor has it are to be thus put upon the market by their quiescence, and we have faith enough in them to refuse to entertain even the suspicion that under the party, or any other whip, they would become plastic agents in the hands of bootleggers. The same faith we are prepared to extend to the cases of all others until it shall develop that it is misplaced. We refuse to believe, therefore, that the story as it goes has any basis of truth, save in the speculations of certain outside schemers, who may be using the rumor for the purpose of influencing other legislators.

ABROR DAY.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature making the last Saturday in January of each year Arbor Day, and appropriating \$1,000 to be used for premium purposes to encourage arboriculture. Of course, these premiums are intended primarily to stimulate a love for tree planting on the part of children. But how far will \$1,000 go in that direction among a million of people, in a territory 700 miles in length by an average width of 150 miles? The State, if it proposes to encourage arboriculture at all, can afford to do better than this—at least, at the outset. It is true, the State Board of Forestry, in their report, recommend the setting apart of \$1,000—the bill, indeed, is that of the Commission. Of course, it will pass; but we submit that it is short-sighted economy that limits the premium awards to such a figure as will not act as a stimulant. But if only \$1,000 can be secured, then it ought to be provided that it shall be invested in certificates, medals, or some sort of tokens befitting the subject and the great purposes to be conserved, and thus a better distribution of awards be made.

The Truckee Republican wants the eastern slope territory of the State, from

the crown ridge of the Sierras, added to the State of Nevada. Its plea is that the topographically the people of the slope are cut off from California, that their commercial and local interests are all with Nevada. This is fallacious. All our commercial lines tend toward tide water. The eastern slope people have not expressed themselves as desirous of divorce from California, and in fact they can as easily trade with California as Nevada. Moreover, the political boundary bears no special relation to local trade interests. The people of this State will not favor any scheme to shear it of a portion of its territory.

SAYS THE STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY in its report just issued: "We believe that there is nothing more important to the welfare of this commonwealth than the preservation of its splendid forests." Which is a truth conspicuously expressed. The Legislature should act with promptness and vigor in the matter. The destruction of our forest growth means the destruction of our streams, abnormal heat in the valleys, undesirable changes in the matter of rainfall, and many other evils. The need exists for intelligent, early and comprehensive legislation on the subject.

It is a hopeful and most encouraging sign that the Bar Association of San Francisco has taken in hand the task of suggesting a remedy for the law's delays and the slow procedure in criminal trials. The bar owes it to itself to present a remedy, and speedily. Lawyers ought, of all others, to know the causes for these ills, and better than others be able to suggest the needed specific.

Most of the newspapers of San Francisco are outspoken in condemnation of the dynamite outrage. If only, as much could be said of all San Francisco dailies. The *Alta* says, "It is about time something was done toward suppressing such villainous and cowardly outrages as that of Wednesday night." Just so!

DANIEL SHEA beat Mrs. Abbott brutally in San Francisco on Christmas Day. Mrs. Abbott died shortly after as a result of her wounds, probably—such is present belief. Shea has been arrested. Let him go—he was drunk, of course, and crime in drink seldom meets with punishment.

PRESS NOTES.

The newspapers of California have given to the public, with the opening of the year, the best example of good news paper work and enterprise known to the history of the coast. In addition to the many of which we have already had occasion to make special mention, there is the New Year's issue of the San Jose *Mercury*, sixteen large, full compact pages, of thoroughly well-prepared matter, expository of the resources and capabilities of the State.

The *City Argus*, San Francisco, issued a quarto of fifty pages, and a supplement of engravings, all in a finely illuminated cover, and all good work.

The *Visalia Delta*, a first-class interior paper, issued a special of eight pages, devoted to local resources.

The *Portland Oregonian*, one of the oldest and most vigorous and thoughtful of papers, issued a sixteen-page New Year's edition, devoted to the industries of the Northwest coast.

The *Los Angeles Times*, a most enterprising and thoughtful paper, issued with the new year a twenty-six-page illustrated edition, devoted to the state and its splendid growth. It was a notable journalistic success.

The *Salt Lake Tribune*, which fears none and favors none, issued in January a ten-page edition, expository of Utah and its resources.

The *Colusa Democrat* issued a fine eight-page holiday number, full of useful news concerning northern California.

The *Santa Rosa Democrat*, a sterling good paper, had many a tilt with the *Examiner-Union*, issued a fine six-page holiday paper.

The *Los Angeles Express* issued with the new year an annual review of Southern California, embracing twelve large pages filled with matter clearly setting forth the claims of Southern California. It was well worth the price of 10 cents.

In addition to these we make note of a superb Eastern exchange, the *Cincinnati (Illustrated) News*. For the holidays it carried a quarto of eighteen pages, richly illustrated, devoted to the engraving art, indeed; and, in addition, two splendid supplemental engravings, one a magnificent view of New York City—no other woodcutting have we seen—and one giving equally as fine a view of Cincinnati.

The *News* is, by its engravings, attracting wide attention, and in some respects is surpassing all others.

The *Marysville Appeal*, one of the best representative interior papers, with the new year entered upon its 50th volume. With age it develops increased vigor, and gives equally as fine a view of Cincinnati. The *News* is, by its engravings, attracting wide attention, and in some respects is surpassing all others.

The *Los Angeles Tribune* has enlarged to a seven-column form—an evidence of deserved prosperity.

The *Pomona Press* has enlarged to an eight-column form, to accommodate its increased business.

The *Northwestern Miller*, of Minneapolis, Minn., issued a holiday number, quarto of 111 pages, richly illustrated, and printed in a style of typographic art that we do not remember to have seen surpassed. In fact, in illustration and color work it is the finest example of printing by a journal of which we have any knowledge. Though the *Miller* is a specialist in its holiday number is rich in choice literary matter.

The *Open Letter* had a special holiday issue, which was one of the best Mr. Browne has presented to the public. The entire issue is devoted to the most important, with the State Capitol in the background, accompanied with paraphernalia of state, and other pages contained powerful Thanksgiving Christmas and New Year messages.

United in Marriage.

Ens. RECORD-UNION: The most enjoyable of weddings was that which took place at the elegant Graham homestead on the upper Stockton road, near Elk Grove, Thursday afternoon, when Rev. H. C. Tallman, of Elk Grove, united in marriage Frank Graham and Miss Mary Chalmers. For several days the sisters of the groom had been laboring assiduously to arrange for the occasion, and when the invited guests arrived they found every apartment a bower of the most beautiful flowers. The gardens and green-houses had been pillaged, and the beautiful objects shown to their best advantage in mammoth clusters, arches, columns and trailing festoons on walls and around beautiful pictures. But so everything more had been done than to decorate. For days a manner of culinary tactics had been employed, and a war of extermination had been waged on turkeys that had successfully evaded Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year.

The array of guests was bewildering, and although the guests stated that seeing people married was an appetizing vocation, they found the multitude of good things was more than they could master. Indeed, after the bride and groom had out their beautifully-decorated cakes, the alleged guests found it hard to do justice to

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Legislative Measures Suggested and Urged by It.

A meeting of the State Board of Health was held in Sacramento on Wednesday evening, to which several members of the Legislature were invited, in order that they might be informed upon subjects appertaining to the sanitary welfare of the people which the State Board of Health deem necessary to be brought before the Legislature this winter. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Secretary, Dr. Tyndal, stated that the subjects upon which legislation is desired are:

First—That a contingent fund of not less than \$20,000 be placed at the disposal of the Governor for the protection of the State from the invasion of infectious and contagious diseases, if such should threaten our borders; such fund to be used only at the discretion of the Governor, and by the advice and at the request of the State Board of Health.

It was explained that just now small-pox was prevailing at Guaymas and along the southern frontier, that yellow fever was endemic at Mazatlan, in Rosario, Guaymas and other towns in close communication with us; that at any time it may become epidemic, and that our only chance to escape it was by strict quarantine of the means of ingress. It was also stated that cholera was more than likely to visit us this coming summer, and that there was not a single dollar that could be appropriated for this purpose under the control of the Governor.

After some discussion of the matter it was resolved that the State Board of Health ask the Committee on Ways and Means to have this money appropriated for the purposes named.

Second—The State Board of Health desire that the present law relative to births, deaths and marriages, be amended so that no human body shall be interred, cremated or otherwise disposed of without first obtaining a permit from a proper officer appointed for that purpose, and then only upon presentation of a certificate signed by the attending physician, stating the name, age, nationality and cause of death; or, if no physician was in attendance, by the coroner, or otherwise by two reputable citizens. It is thought that, by this means, a complete statistical record of all the deaths in the State could be collected, and that crime will be diminished, if it cannot be detected, whereas now it may lie buried with its victim.

Third—The Board of Health unanimously agreed that it was in the interest of the State to have all children attending the public schools of this State vaccinated, and desired a law enacted for that purpose, in conformity with the usage of New York and other States. The Board also seek to amend the law relating to local Boards of Health, so as to compel the organization of such Boards in every county in the State, and the appointment of Health Officers. In order to do this it was agreed to seek mandamus powers for the State Board of Health, so that where county officers neglected this duty, or refused to carry out the law, that the State Board should have the power of itself to organize such Boards, as it is well-known fact that it requires efficient organization in order to lessen or arrest disease.

The subject of the office of State Analyst was then discussed. The State Analyst, Professor W. H. Rising, being present, stated that it would be impossible for him to analyze the mineral waters of the State without assistance, and therefore asked that an appropriation of \$1,000 for two years be sought for and thought that with that sum he could have an analysis of all the principal springs made, which would be official. As this was a subject of great importance to the welfare of the State, the Board promised to do its utmost to have such sum set apart for this purpose.

After the discussion of some matters relating to sanitary conditions as influenced by food and drink, the meeting adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

The steamer *San Pablo* arrived yesterday with Hongkong dates to December 23 and Yokohama dates to December 31.

At a meeting of the Pacific Cursing Club held on Thursday evening, H. Boyd was elected Secretary. It was decided to hold the spring meeting on March 9th and 10th at Merced.

Henry Roselman, an elderly man who has been employed by Van Buren H. Hecker Bros., commission merchants in Clay street, for many years, was found dead in his room early yesterday morning.

The Southern Pacific Company has reduced the single trip fare from Berkeley to San Francisco to 15 cents, making it uniform with the rate from Oakland and Alameda. The commutation rates have been the same on all three routes for some time. Treasurer Lick and Auditor Strother have completed their statement of the delinquent taxes collected during the last quarter of 1886. The figures are: State and county tax, real property, \$19,000,000; personal property, \$16,329,375; amount due the State, \$91,075,071.

J. Meredith Davies has been elected Secretary by the Directors of the Oakland Board of Trade, and has been authorized to go to Los Angeles and make arrangements for circulating information concerning the advantages of Oakland, and provide for excursions of Eastern tourists to Oakland.

Baldwin Gardiner, the swindling stock broker, went also to Tahiti, arriving there by the Raiatea the day on which Banks left for Auckland. He had a good time going down, and was accompanied by his son. After being there a short time he began to look very seedy, and talked about returning.

Four more cases of diptheria were reported at the Health Office yesterday, and two deaths from the same disease were also reported. Health Officer Meares is making a thorough examination of the condition of the sewerage in all localities where diptheria prevails. He invariably finds that where it is most malignant the stench and vapors of ill-conditioned sewerage abound.

Commander James D. Graham, Lieutenant C. B. T. Moore, Engineer B. C. Gowing and Cadet Engineer M. A. Anderson, have arrived from Washington, with orders to report for duty on the United States ship *Alert* on January 15th. Commander Graham has received no intimation of the point to which the *Alert* will be sent, and the sudden arrival of the officers is a surprise in naval circles.

Michael and Catherine Devans have been arrested for cruelty to their children. The entire family, consisting of the husband, wife and three small children, ranging in age from 6 months to 8 years, have been living in a squalid room on an alley. The parents are continually in a drunken state, and their suffering was almost unbearable in consequence. The children were placed in the same cell with their mother at the city prison.

California Products.

The review of George W. Meade & Co., of San Francisco, whose annual statements concerning the production of dried fruits, etc., for each year stand high with the commercial public, shows for the year 1886 a very favorable condition of our fast-developing industry. Some of the products given are in pounds, as follows: The fruits being these dried only:

Raisins, 20-bond boxes, 708,000; honey, extracted, 1,000,000; corn, 330,000; beans, 80,000; French prunes, 2,000,000; German prunes, 125,000; peaches, 1,050,000; plums, 555,000; pears, 50,000; grapes, 175,000; apricots, 600,000; nectarines, 55,000; figs, 150,000; apples, 500,000; walnuts, 500,000; almonds, 600,000; peanuts, 275,000.

James W. and Alonzo H. Lapham, people well known in Los Angeles, were adjudged insane last week. The father's mania is acute melancholia, rendered worse by the death of his late March. Alonzo is 25 years old. The history of the Lapham family is melancholy. On the father's side insanity is hereditary. Both of his sons have been declared insane by the Courts. When Mrs. Lapham died the father evinced insane symptoms.

The hearing of the writ of review in the Shasta county seat before Judge Hayward, of Tehama county, has been postponed until the first Monday in February, owing to the absence in San Francisco of Senator Taylor, attorney for the people of Redding.

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1 Nutmeg Grater,	1 Brush,
3 Pie Plates,	2 Dipping Pans,
1 Dust-pan,	1 Cake Turner,
1 Lifter,	1 Blunt Cutter,
1 Cake Cutter,	3 Pudding Pans,
1 Joint Pipe,	1 Shovel,
1 Griddle,	2 Peppers,
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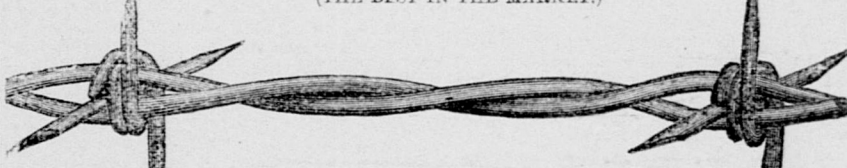
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